

Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1802.

[No. 564.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY.

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hhd's. and barrels,
Whisky in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hhd's.
Sugar in hhd's. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queens' Ware, and
A variety of DRY GOODS.
THOS. PATTON, Auctioneer.

October 6.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhd's.
Sugar in hhd's and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens' Ware in crates, handsomely assorted.

ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE—
Supsfine cloth and Kerfumers,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambric and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloths,
Coloured threads and sewing filks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
October 5. Vendue Master.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale by the Subcriber,
A quantity of excellent northern Cheeze,
English Walnuts and Filberts,
Box and Jar Raisins,
Limes, Oranges and Tamarinds,
Excellent fresh Butter,
Mackerel by the barrel,
Nova-Scotia Salmon, first quality,
Dried Cod Fish,
Cavendish Tobacco,
Mould and dipped Candles, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.
Oct. 1.

Wanted immediately,
A WOMAN to do the house work in a small family. To one who can come well recommended, liberal Wages will be given. Apply to the Printer.

Sept. 29.

DR. MAVOR'S

COLLECTION OF VOYAGES & TRAVELS.

Subscribers are respectfully informed that the Sixth Volume of the above Work is now ready for delivery.

SAMUEL BISHOP.

Sept. 28.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.

Have imported in the Brig Experiment, Captain Eve, from Liverpool, a general Assortment of

FALL GOODS.

Also, 8, 10, 12, & 20d. flat pointed Nails; crates of Queen's Ware, well assorted for country stores; flaved Salt in casks, and a quantity of Burr Stones. They daily expect their London Goods, per Brig Industry.

Sept. 27.

For Boston & Salem,

The slop
MARY & SALLY;
JACOB ORCUTT, Master.

For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. LADD.

W^l has for sale,
Beerboom Garrets,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Nankeens,
Hyson, Hysonkin, and Souchong Teas,
Russia Sheetings, Russia and Ravens Duck,
Cordage, West India and N. E. Rum,
A small quantity of very excellent Cheese.

September 14.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust
from George Coryell, to the Subcriber,
on Friday the 8th of October, at 4
o'clock, will be exposed to sale, on the
premises,

A two story Frame HOUSE,
situate on the north east corner of Duke and
Union streets, with a lease of 7 years and 5
months of the Lot on which said House is
built, subject to a ground rent of 12l. per annum.

Also, an annual ground rent of twenty pounds.
JAMES KEITH, jun.

Sept. 16.

William Hodgdon
Has for Sale, on very reasonable Terms,
40 Bales coarse Woolens,

19 Puncheons 3d Proof Grenada Rum,
1000 Bushels Li crystal Salt,
25 Tierces bottled London Brown Stout,
Old Port Wine in bottles,
18 Thousand rough hhd. and barrel Staves,
200 Grindstones.

Sept. 21.

Just Published,
BY COTTON & STEWART,
AND FOR SALE,

A NEW NOVEL,
Entitled the

BEGGAR BOY;

(Price one Dollar.)
By THOMAS BELLAMY, late editor of the
London Critical Reviews.

July 30.

FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY
HAS received part of his FALL
GOODS, per the brig CATHERINE, and
expects the remainder by the first arrivals,
all of which he will sell uncommonly low
for Cash or approved Notes, at a short
date, it being his intention to go to Eng-
land as soon as possible.

Sept. 29.

Wanted to Purchase,
A STOUT NEGRO LAD, whose
honesty can be vouched for. For
such, a liberal price will be given.

R. B. JAMESON.

Sept. 18.

TO BE SOLD

For Ready Money.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Federal Circuit Court of the United States,
for the District of Virginia, in a suit between
the executors of Hanbury's plaintiffs,
and the trustees of gen. Nelson, and
others, defendants,

A tract of land in the county
of Prince William, on the waters of Bull
Run, containing 220 acres, now in the
occupation of Mrs. Gwynn; or so much
thereof as will be sufficient to raise the
sum of £. 250 with interest thereon from
October 1797, and the costs and expenses
of this sale, which will take place at Gad-
dy's tavern, in the town of Alexandria,
on Saturday the sixth of November next.

The above tract of land was purchased
by Peyton Gwynn, deceased under the said
decree, and the purchase money not being
wholly paid, is again to be sold for the
satisfaction thereof, in conformity to said
decree, and terms of original sale.

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Late Marshal, v. d.

Richmond, Sept. 18, 1802. (27) ddf

Advertiser

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1802.

[No. 564.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the Subcriber, during
the last harvest, a Negro Man named
BRAHAM. He is a Cooper by trade, be-
tween forty and forty five Years of age, five
feet seven or eight inches high, his teeth very
much decayed, greatly addicted to drunkenness,
and when so extremely tipsy, makes him remarkable.—As he has been seen
at work in Alexandria, about the wharves and
cooper's shops, it is expected he may be easily
taken. The above Reward will be given to
any person for apprehending the said Negro,
and securing him in the nearest jail, so that I
get him again, or Twenty Dollars if delivered
to me in this town.

ROBERT LEWIS.

Fredericksburg, Sept. 27.

10 Pipes 4th Proof Brandy,
20 Pds. Brown Sugar, (1st quality)

20 Punches Jamaica and Grenada Rum,

10 Bales Cotton,

20 Quarter Casks, F & FF English Gun-

Powder,

50 Bags Pearl Barley,

200lb. Fine Ground Ginger,

FOR SALE, BY

R. B. JAMESON.

September 11.

CUTHBERT POWELL

Has received by the Brig Catherine, capt. Lawrence, from Liverpool, a con-
siderable part of his

FALL GOODS,

Which are now opening. The balance
he expects by the first arrivals from Lon-
don and Liverpool.

Sept. 28.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of JAMES BACON, Bank-
rupt, having appointed me Attigne, his
Estate and Effects, all Persons indebted to him
are requested to make immediate Payment, and
those who hold any of his Property to deliver
the same to me.

GEORGE YOUNG, Attigne.

N. B. Those accounts which are not settled
before the first of November next, will indi-
catorably be put in suit.

Sept. 27.

NOTICE.

INTENDING to leave this continent and em-
bark for the Mediterranean as quick as pos-
sible, those that I may stand justly indebted to
will please to call on John C. Hunter, Esq. of
Fairfax County, with their respective Claims,
and Vouchers thereto, so that arrangements may
be made for the speedy Payment thereof, who
is the only acting Trustee for me in my absence.

R. ALEXANDER.

Sept. 20.

NOTICE.

THOMAS SIMMS
Has just received, and for SALE,

1500 lb. of an excellent quality

New England Cheese,

700 Bushels of dry mellow Potatoes,

1000 bunches of Onions,

32 barrels of Apples,

Mould and dipped Candles, by the box,

A few bags of Green Coffee,

Fresh jar and box Raisins,

Do. soft shelled Almonds,

Large and small pots Tamarinds,

English Walnuts,

Durham Mustard, in pound bottles,

Bell Salat Oil, in bottles,

Men and Women's Shoes and a general Assort-
ment of Groceries.

He also wishes to sell,

His HOUSE in Prince Street, opposite to

George Taylor, Esq.'s. Groceries will be taken

in payment for it, or a liberal Credit given.

—A L S O—

The Lease of a BAKE HOUSE and STORE,

in Queen-Street. Possession may be had imme-
diately.

Sep. 20.

NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Oranges, Cocoa-Nuts, Limes,

&c. &c.

Also,

Best Durham Mustard,

Excellent Jar Raisins,

Hannah Segars by the Box,

And a few Weavers' SLAYS of differ-
ent Numbers.

JOSEPH DYSON.

September 3.

Clean linen and cotton

rags bought at this office.

To be SOLD.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from
Samuel Cooper to the Subcriber, for the
purpose of paying a debt due from the
said Samuel Cooper to Philip G. Mar-
steller, will positively be exposed to Sale,
for ready money, on Friday the 22d day
of October, at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the
premises,

A PIECE OF GROUND,

With the APPURTENANCES, situate in
the town of Alexandria, on the north side of
King street, and to the westward of
Patrick street, fronting on King street 24
feet, and running back 200 feet to the
alley.

THOMAS SWANN.

October 5.

A PROPOSAL
BY SAMUEL BISHOP,
For publishing by Subscription,
LETTERS

ON THE

Elementary Principles

OF EDUCATION.

By Elizabeth Hamilton,
Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philoso-
phers," &c.

ON this interesting and highly important
branch of science, several valuable works have
within a few years been presented to the public, among
which the above, as it is the most recent, is
so it is pre-eminently useful. Led by her subject
into an inquiry concerning the nature of the active
powers and intellectual faculties of the human
mind, Miss Hamilton has developed those powers
and faculties with a perspicuity and ability which,
while it arrests the attention of those who
have most successfully studied these subjects, must
render a complete knowledge of them familiar
to the most ordinary capacity. The superficial
and frivolous character engendered by the
modern system of education, have been long, and
until recently, a subject of complaint; but the particu-
lar causes by which these serious evils have
been produced, were hitherto but imperfectly
known, or little attended to. To trace these evils
to their source, and to point out the proper
remedy, is the ultimate object to which the meritorious
efforts of this Author have been directed; and in these efforts she has, it is believed, succeeded
beyond the most sanguine expectations. Such indeed
is the importance of the inquiries which form the
subject of this work, and so great the benefit
with which these inquiries have been pursued,
that the

An ADDRESS on the subject of the "Report of a committee of the House of Representatives, by OLIVER WOLCOTT, late secretary of the treasury."

[CONCLUDED.]

11. The last items in the catalogue of financial crimes committed by the former administration, and which were sufficiently "prominent" to attract the attention of the committee, are thus described:

"Two other cases of *exceptionable expenditure* in the war department, have been sufficiently examined to warrant a report of them. The first relates to an appointment confirmed by the late president on Uriah Tracy, esq., in the summer of the year 1800 while he was a member of the senate of the U States—the second relates to a payment (made from the contingent funds of the war department, to Mrs. Arianna French, Georgetown, in the month of July 1800. Neither of these are very extensive in amount, but both deemed important, for the precedents they may hereafter furnish."

"It appears, from a document herewith exhibited, and marked (P.), that Mr. Tracy was appointed to visit and examine the actual state of the garrisons, Indian trading houses, factories, &c., in the North Western territory, on the Mississippi, and on the frontiers of Tennessee and Georgia," and that Mr. Tracy received, for his service, the sum of one thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars and five cents; seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and five cents being for traveling and other incidental expences, and twelve hundred and thirty-two dollars for his compensation, from the 16th of June to the 16th of November, in the year 1800, at eight dollars per day. From the account exhibited by Mr. Tracy for expences it will be seen, that during these five months, he visited Pittsburg, Presque Isle, Niagara, Detroit and Michillimachinac, but, did not fulfil the other object of his mission.

"The committee cannot forbear to remark, that Mr. Tracy's acceptance of this appointment has the appearance at least, of inconsistency with that part of the constitution, which provides, that no person, holding an office under the United States, shall be a member of either house of Congress." Mr. Tracy was, at the time of receiving the appointment, during the whole of its continuance, and has ever since been a member of the senate of the United States; and from an inspection of the pay-roll of the senate, the committee find, that, for the last seventeen days of the five months for his service under the above appointment, he not only had his expences borne by the public, to a considerable amount, and received likewise eight dollars per day, but that he at the same time received, as a member of the senate, six dollars per day, for traveling from Litchfield, in Connecticut, to the seat of Government, a distance of three hundred and forty four miles; twenty miles being allowed for travelling one day.

"James M'Henry, Esq., former secretary of war, resigned that office, it is believed, in the month of May, 1800, and the document marked (R.) hereto annexed, shews that, in the month of April preceding, Mrs. Ariana French, leased a house to him for one year, to commence from the first of June following: that an award was made between the parties, by which it was declared that Mr. M'Henry should pay to Mrs. French, two hundred and eight dollars and ninety-five cents, for damages sustained by her, by reason of his not occupying her house, agreeable to the contract; and that, in conformity to the opinions of the secretary of the treasury and the secretary of the navy, and by the direction of the secretary of war, this sum was paid to Mrs. French, out of the fund for defraying the continental expences of the war department."

The ideas to be collected from this narrative, in respect to Mr. Tracy, are, that this gentleman, while a senator of the United States, received an appointment, which has the appearance of inconsistency with the constitution; that but a small proportion of the duty assigned was performed; that an extensive allowance has been made for his services as agent, and that for seventeen days he received a double compensation, both as an agent and as a senator.

From what the people have heard of the repeated violations of the constitution by the former administration, and what they have observed, during the short career of the present, it is but fair to conclude,

that owing to the force to the passions of men, and other causes, an observance of its injunctions is a task of no little difficulty. After what has happened, it is high time to dismiss all concern about appearances, and consider whether the constitution has or has not, *in fact* been violated.

Though the committee have cited a part of the constitution, they have not said in what manner it has been violated. They surely do not maintain the opinion, that the president cannot appoint agents for special services, without being expressly authorized by law: this power has been exercised from the commencement of the government, and repeatedly by Mr. Jefferson since his election to the office of president. They will not say that Mr. Tracy was incapable of receiving the appointment. The violation of the constitution, if it has been violated, is therefore imputable to the senate, in consequence of having permitted Mr. Tracy to retain his seat in that body, after it was known that he had accepted this appointment. If, however, the committee intended to cast any reflection on the senate, (which I do not suspect) then they may be justly charged with the appearance of having usurped a power, which cannot be constitutionally exercised by the whole house of representatives—that of judging of the qualification of senators.

The phantom raised by the imagination of the committee will, however, vanish, when it is considered, that *all offices of the United States are derived immediately from the constitution, and created by legislative acts*; that the agency entrusted to Mr. Tracy, originated with the executive department; and that the authority to employ agents, for a variety of purposes, results from the nature of the executive power, and has never been questioned. If no distinction between an *executive agency* and an *office* is permitted, the consequence must be, that all persons who perform services of any kind for the United States, for a compensation, must be considered as officers. The perplexities which such a construction would occasion, in administering the government of the United States, and the still greater perplexities in executing the constitutions and laws of the particular states, most of which have declared, that *offices under the two governments shall be incompatible with each other*, sufficiently evince, that the idea suggested by the committee, would be as mischievous in practice as it is unsound in principle.

The committee were probably convinced that the circumstances of the public service were such as rendered the employment of an agent proper. The military posts of the United States extended thro' an immense region: the communications between these posts and the government were so uncertain, and attended with such difficulty, that it was reasonable to presume that many of the advantages in respect to discipline and economy, which result from military subordination, had been but partially realized: it is notorious that influential individuals of the party now in power, had continually represented the arrangements of the military establishment and the public factories, as being greatly defective.

At no time had their complaints been more vehement than just before the period when this agency was instituted. Under these circumstances, it was the right and became the duty of the administration to ascertain, through an impartial channel, whether there existed any just cause for the clamor which had been raised.

There is much reason to fear that party prejudice against *individuals* has too frequently prevented a fair estimate of the merit of measures. The appointment of Mr. Tracy has accordingly been exclusively attributed to personal favor. It is true that Mr. Tracy has been a distinguished advocate for the system of the former administration; but it will be admitted by his opponents, that, with the exception of questions having a direct relation to that system, no person has given more uniform or decided evidence of a disposition to protect the public against improper expenditures. No one of his adversaries will assert that on the score of information of the laws and existing arrangements of the government, and the views and wishes of the different parties respecting the military establishment, a more suitable appointment could have been made. All will agree, that being a stranger in the western country, and having no connexion with the army, his representations were likely to be entirely impartial; every objection against the person designated, is therefore resolved in-

to one—that he was personally esteemed by the members of the former administration—whether this ought to be urged, when the only object of the agency was to acquire information, to direct the future measures of that administration, and for the propriety of which they were to be responsible to their country, the public must judge.

The most important fact on this subject, however, is, that the result has proved that the agency was proper and was well executed. I assert, with confidence, that the report now in the possession of the secretary of war, embraces important and various information, which must have been highly useful to him in conducting the business of his department. As the same time the report proves that the alleged abuses did not exist, and that what were represented as defective arrangements were necessary consequences of the unfertilized state of the country, or of public establishments too slender for the objects proposed to be accomplished. That these establishments were not more efficient, and of course more expensive, will not now be deemed an error of the former administration.

That there should appear, in the report of the committee, any suggestion, however indirect, that the services mentioned in the instructions were not performed, is much to be lamented. It could not have been unknown that these services were interrupted by a severe and dangerous illness; surely this is an excuse; surely the grievous consequence, a loss of health ought to have prevented the committee from representing a personal misfortune as a political error.

On the subject of compensation allowed to Mr. Tracy, it is sufficient to say, that it was no greater than was judged reasonable, considering the nature of the service; that it is believed that a like inspection was never accomplished at less expense; and that, compared with an agency instituted by the present administration, it may even claim the merit of *economy*. The suggestion that a double compensation was received is unjust: the law directs that each of the members of the legislature shall be allowed, "at the commencement and end of every session, six dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of congress." It is well known that this allowance was established as a compensation for services in congress, not for travelling: and an appearance in the house has ever been deemed evidence of a title.

The circumstances relating to the payment on account of Mr. M'Henry are: that this gentleman engaged a house at Washington for his family, and that a new appointment to the office of secretary of war was made by the president before a removal. It was right that the proprietor should be compensated, having removed from the house which he had leased, it was clearly inequitable that the compensation should be made by Mr. M'Henry; it seemed to follow that payment ought to be made by the public. If an error was committed, then the United States of America have lost two hundred & eight dollars & ninety-five cents! Was this case really deemed important, for the precedent it might hereafter furnish?

I have now finished my remarks upon the different subjects mentioned in the report of the committee, and from which they have concluded "that considerable sums of the public money have been greatly misappropriated, and that much expence has been incurred, without any legal authority." I appeal to the integrity and candor of my countrymen: I entreat them to consider the explanations I have offered, and then to pronounce, whether the inference is just.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Litchfield, (Conn.) July 12, 1802.

BOSTON, September 29.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

We have before us, received by the late arrivals, Dutch papers to the 4th French to the 11th, and English to the 13th August.

The Dutch (Rotterdam) papers, indicate the rapid revival of commercial enterprise in Holland. The famous bank of Amsterdam had been re-established on its ancient foundation; and things appeared reverting to their former state. Expeditions were on the point of sailing from the Texel, to occupy the Cape of Good Hope, and the West-India colonies restored to Holland by the treaty of Amiens. That destined to the West-Indies was to carry 5400 troops, to be distribut-

ed at Surinam, Berbice, Essequibo, Demerara, St. Eustatius, Curacao, and St. Martin. The intricate discussion of German indemnities had at last been terminated, agreeably to the treaty of Luneville, and several of the smaller states of Germany, had been ordered to be cut up, and served out to Prussia, Holland, Bavaria, and other large states, as compensation for the loss of their territories now incorporated with the French Republic. The troops destined to perform the operation, were on the march, at the date of the last accounts. Some of the owners of those cities such as the bishops of Bamberg and Wurtzburg—had threatened to oppose the carriers; but it was believed, as soon as they saw the glitter of their knives and steel, they would consent to make a virtue of necessity and submit.

The French papers are principally occupied by decrees respecting the internal regulations of the Republic; and the consolidation and perpetuation of the government. From the show of business in them, commerce, manufactures and the arts were in a state of increasing activity; the foreign and French arrivals at Bordeaux, and other ports, are very numerous; an address from the merchants of Havre, to the first consul, states, that in the eight months prior to August, there had been 458 arrivals there from foreign ports; of which 240 were within the last two months. The expedition to Louisiana was in a state of forwardness: General Bonaparte had declined accepting the military command, and gen. Victor had been appointed. One of our letters, dated "Bordeaux, August 12," says, "I inclose you the *Projet organique de la Constitution de la République*. In all these modifications France is still called a republic. All is not yet finished; you may expect to hear of some further organizations in a short time. Things progress to the desired point of the governors. The people, though not unanimously pleased, are and will remain tranquil. The worst in this way that can be done, is preferable to any part of the revolution—the horrors which too recent to be acted over again." Our verbal intelligence states, though the late measures of the government strike at the root of all the professed principles of the revolution; yet seeing they are calculated to extend the glory, and promote the prosperity of the country; knowing that Bonaparte has the absolute command and confidence of the army—whose pay he has lately increased, and to gratify whose ambition the legion of honor has been created; and dreading the horrors which almost always attend revolutions; no loud complaints were heard; and the senatus consultas, are read, and obeyed, as they are issued, with the best grace possible: The French people generally appear to think with the Gafcon in the song,

"When things are done, and past recalling,
'Tis folly to fret, or cry;
Prop up a rotting houle that's falling,
But when it's down—e'en let it lie."

And as they cannot remedy their present state of things, they attend to their business, and let those at Paris conduct the government as they list. Some, however, think, another *renversement* is not at great distance; and that Bonaparte must in a short time give place to Moreau, who is very popular throughout France. But all conjectures are not conjurers.

By our English files it is pretty apparent, that the public voice, late so loud in approbation of the peace, has greatly fallen; and that when the new parliament assembles, Mr. Pitt will be invited again to resume the reins of government.

SALEM, September 28.

Arrived at Beverly, brig Augusta, Lovett, from Rotterdam. Left there August 13, 1802—Ship Mary, Captain Emory, of Boston; ship Gladiator, capt. Skinner of do; ship Eliza, capt. Barnard, of do; ship John, capt. Stone, of Norfolk; and ship Adventurer, _____ of Charleston, S. C. Sailed in company with the Brig Three Brothers, captain Lathrop, of Cohasset—parted the 13th of August, off the Lizard.—The schooner Sally, capt. Bennet of Gloucester, sailed from Helvoet on the 13th August, for Gloucester. Off the Isle White, the ship Martha, from Havre, bound to Baltimore. Sept. 12, lat. 42° 50', long. 46° spoke the ship Mount Herton, captain J. Boyd, from Newport, bound to India, 16 days out. Sept. 14, lat. 42° 50', long. 49° 59', spoke the brig Eagle, from Liverpool, bound to New Bedford, 32 days out. Sept. 15, in lat. 43° 45', long. 52° 50', spoke the Orion, from Li-

verpool, bound to New York. Sept. 23, spoke the ship Susan and Eliza, of Gloucester, of St. Petersburg, bound to Boston, 41 days out, lat. 43° 3' long. 63° 30'. Sept. 25, Cape Cod bearing W. b. N. 30 leagues distance, spoke the schooner Eliza, of Plymouth, from Madeira, bound to Boston.

NORWICH, Sept. 28.
The MOON of DEMOCRACY unmasted,
And FEDERALISM REVIVING.

We are extremely happy in having it in our power to announce to our readers, that federalism is assuming its former bright & very respectable appearance; while the impure moon of democracy, puts on a gloomy aspect. Our readers, on perusing the roll of Representatives to our next assembly, whether federalists or democrats, will not doubt this assertion. Yes, virtuous republicans of Connecticut, by your well known steady habits, you have frustrated & overpowered the vile intentions and deep laid plots of unprincipled democrats; whose sole intention it was to revolutionize our state, and to have placed themselves in office. But alas, they have exerted themselves until they are exhausted; the poor will no longer claim them as as their friends; in vain have they published falsehoods to the people, and imposed upon the credulous; in vain have "midnight caucuses" been held in our cities; in vain was the Wallingford Thanksgiving attended; in vain have spurious nominations been fabricated and published for democracy! the vile enemy of every true American, has had that mask torn from her face with which she has been enabled to deceive; her evil intentions are now exposed to view; two years reign has effectually taught the deluded, the difference between pretended & real friends, they have waited in vain for better times, when the property of the rich should be taken away and given to them, when no taxes were to be levied, and when our chief magistrate is no longer to take from the mouth of labor; in short, so great is the disappointment, that it has effected a complete change in the principles of a large portion of our citizens, they will no longer be duped by such false doctrines, and many who have advocated the principles of democracy, have renounced them, and evinced their esteem for their country by giving their votes in favor of such men as will not deviate from the pure principles of Washington and Adams.

BALTIMORE, October 4.
Arrived, schooner Experiment, Jenne, 26 days from Aux Cayes.

The ship Alexandria, and schooner Sophia, Drifcoil, are in the Bay. The Nancy and Polly is in the river. The pilot says he left eleven sail of square-rigged vessels at New Point Comfort.

CHARLESTON, September 21.
Letters from Beaufort and Colleton, contain very unfavorable information of ravages made in the growing cotton by the Catterpillars. We are informed that this worm is the same known in the West India Islands by the name of the Chenille. In this state they have made great havoc in all the cotton fields where they have appeared: Their numbers are so great as to render fruitless all attempts that have been made to prevent their injurious effects. They generally eat every leaf off the plants, and in some instances even the grafts in the fields.—They may be heard in their operations at the distance of upwards of one hundred yards.

The following is an extract of a letter on the subject, from St. Bartholomew's:
"I am distressed at the late accounts from the islands: Many crops of cotton will not yield one tenth; indeed the extent of the mischief cannot at this time be ascertained. The Catterpillars have not, as I understand, visited the Main. In Georgia, a few years ago, they committed similar devastations, on the islands, but the cotton on the Main received no injury."

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6.

Wolcott's Address.—Having now concluded the republication of this valuable and highly interesting performance, we shall dismiss the subject for the present with a few concise remarks. Many, indeed most persons who have attentively perused this pamphlet, and have seen the "causes of ministerial magic" fall before them, will be almost inclined to suppose that

no defence could have been really necessary in a cause so very clear as it now appears to be. They will be disposed to think that the charges expressed or implied in the report of the Investigating Committee could never have been seriously intended to criminate; nor that they have made very strong impression on the mind of any in the community, and that therefore so laborious an answer was hardly necessary.—We beg leave then to recall to their recollection the virulent slanders which, but a little while since, the ministerial editors throughout the United States built on this very Report. They were not slow to discover that more was meant than met the ear; taking this report as their text, & directed by significant hints they without hesitation indulged themselves in every license against the most virtuous men in the country; including the whole of the last administration. It is impossible to scrape together the outrageous abuse of all these scandalous prints; but the following extract from the Citizen of May last may serve as a specimen of the rest. The editor of that paper thus introduces the report to his readers—

"We earnestly intreat our readers to peruse with attention the following important document. It exhibits a scene of *past iniquity*, much more frightful, and of a nature much more dangerous and alarming than any thing yet delineated or conceived of the late administration, even by its most prying and censorious opponents. It unfolds a *wanton waste of the public treasure*, to an extent which *aventure to say no man ever thought of*: almost indeed unparalleled in the history of the *most profligate government*; and it will afford them abundant cause to rejoice, that they have providentially escaped a *system the most alarming*, because the *most innumerable ruinous* of which the *human mind can form an idea*. Much as we know of the turpitude of the *ex-administration*, we candidly confess our ideas fell much short of its immense wickedness."

When it is remembered that this was the language which it was thought advisable to put into circulation, by means of the devoted presses of the Executive, it will be acknowledged, that it was highly important that some capable person should appear, and stem the foul and headlong torrent. Mr. Wolcott, from former situation, was better able to undertake it than any other man, and he has accomplished it in a manner perfectly satisfactory to his friends, confounding to his enemies, and convincing to every man of reflection and understanding. He has put disingenuous artifice to the blush, has exposed inconsistency and injustice, and has done an acceptable service to the cause of truth itself. We mean not to travel back through his performance for remarks, but two or three will certainly be excused.—

The Report of the Committee was not only framed by the majority, being ministerialists, but the three gentlemen of the minority, though of the most reputable standing in Congress, were not even apprised of the ideas of the majority, till they saw the result already prepared, and about to be presented to the house in the shape of a finished Report. This was a proceeding equally offensive to *democracy*, and objectionable on the score of manners, as it was unprecedented, unparliamentary and unfavorable to truth and justice. The report itself did no discredit to its parents or the foul circumstances in which it was engendered. Striking features only shall be noticed. First; the principles respecting specific appropriations, are not only at variance with established usage well understood, and repeatedly recognized and deliberately sanctioned by the National Legislature, but go to make a transaction legal at the time of its happening, illegal by an *ex post facto* law; a most odious species of tyranny, and expressly provided against in the constitution itself. Mr. Giles, we believe was originally the author of the objections founded on the visionary, impracticable & nonsensical doctrine of *specific appropriations*, as understood by the present anti-federal party in the cabinet; and Mons. Gallatin, it seems, adopted the brat as soon as he met with it. Giles was defeated and exposed to shame in his first attempt to bring his doctrine to bear on Mr. Hamilton, who it now appears was the very man who first recommended a clause to be inserted in a law about to be passed, limiting, as far as practicable, "the validity of acts of appropriation." It was soon discovered, that in his zeal to attach odium on the secretary, Mr. Giles had blundered into an error of about two

millions of dollars; and the detection was accompanied with some little confusion of conscience even in him; in the end he found himself in a poor minority of about seven members of the lower house. And here, though not quite relevant to the subject before us, I beg leave to relate an anecdote of this demagogue. At the time above alluded to, a committee was instituted, at the request of Mr. Hamilton, to enquire into his conduct as Secretary of the Treasury, the majority of which consisted of Mr. H's political enemies, and Giles was one of the number. After a long and minute investigation, a report was framed, honorable and satisfactory to Mr. Hamilton; which report was signed by Giles himself as chairman of the committee, in his own hand writing, and it was accepted unanimously. But the very first thing I saw of this Giles after the meeting of the last Congress, when he thought he might carry himself loftily, was a declaration on the floor of the house, that he had *never been satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Hamilton* in the foregoing affair. Such are "thy Gods, O! Israel."

To return, it appears that the question as to the extent with which appropriations might be varied, had been placed before Congress expressly by Mr. Wolcott himself, and that they had passed a formal vote on the subject, both in the house and senate, not only avowing and sanctioning the same practice, which this committee have declared to be illegal, but impliedly condemning as a *waste of the public treasure*, to an extent which the report is predicated. It appears that Mr. Wolcott informed Congress in so many words, that he had been induced to raise the question for their consideration, "to prevent future misconstruction of his conduct, and that there might be a due understanding of the circumstances under which his accounts had been framed;" and which were since now condemned by this committee as unauthorized and illegal. Nay it appears that Mr. Mason and Mr. Tazewell of the Senate, were two of the members who joined to approve Mr. Wolcott's conduct in this identical particular.

Mr. Wolcott then shews that, "according to the principles contended for by the committee, many of the laws heretofore enacted, were utterly unsuicible of execution." But what will the friends to the present administration say, when they find, that according to the very principles of the Committee themselves, viz. that "it is all necessary deviations from appropriations, disclosure ought to be made to congress and an act of indemnity"; it now appears that "estimates were exhibited by Mr. Pickering and his immediate successor Mr. Marshall, and that specific appropriations were made by Congress more than sufficient to cover the advances?"

We cannot help taking notice of the mean, unjust, iniquitous dealing of Mr. Gallatin, as exposed by Mr. Wolcott in two particular instances. The one is where, in his official publication, he endeavors to fasten the charge of delinquency on Mr. Pickering, by publishing certain documents marked A. and C. but as to the intermediate document marked B. relating to the account of Mr. Randolph, it is entirely suppressed! Does the reader all his motive? It would serve to show a trifling delinquency on the part of Mr. Randolph of \$1,000 dollars; but that you know would not have suited quite so well with the views of the committee. The second case of disingenuous behavior, is a misquotation by him in a public paper, where he converts the phrase of "expenses attending six sevety four gun ships," into "expenses for completing," &c. So extraordinary an instance of impudent artifice is not often to be met with, and must subject the author of it, to the disgraceful humiliation of moving the pity of his bitterest foe. As it serves to develop in a manner too plain to be missed, the motives which have governed the investigating committee and those connected with them, it is highly valuable.

Mr. Wolcott finishes by undertaking to defend and to place in a satisfactory light before the public, those *particular transactions* of the former administration, which had been made the subject of criticism by the Committee. With what complete success the reader can judge for himself.

On the whole we may lay in the mild language of Mr. Wolcott—"The feelings, which a collective consideration of the report of the committee, and this part of the communication of Mr. Gallatin, are calculated to excite, will be most pro-

perly expressed by a *virtuous* *corrupt* *party*. All *cardid* *men* will perceive, that *principles* *never* *recognized*, and *always* *disavowed*, are with the utmost rigor, applied to *past* *transactions* of an *administration*, which has *retired*—to the *transactions* of a *period*, of *great difficulty*, *taken* *preparations* *of* *all* *kinds* *for* *the* *public* *defence*, *were* *proceeding* *with* *activity*: they will at the same time, perceive that the *future* *application* of the *same* *principles*, in a *period* of *proposed* *qui*, and in respect to *re*-*establishment*, is *DEPRESSED* by the *present* *administration*." With him then, let us *appeal to the integrity and candor of his country*, and *instruct* *them* to *peruse*, whether the *inferences* made by this *Investigating Committee* are either *condid* or *jut*? (N. Y. Env. Pst.)

A London paper of the 3d of August, contains the following on the subject of Louisiana:

We are assured that an important document may shortly be expected to be published in the French Journals respecting the Cession of the Province of Louisiana by the court of Madrid to France. General Bernadotte has received orders to hold himself in readiness to embark with a small army for that country, of which he is appointed Governor and commandant-General.

"Pray Monsieur de Vergennes," said the late king of France one day at his levee, "what do you take to be the difference between a Whig and a Tory?" "Please your majesty," replied the minister, "I conceive the difference to be merely nominal—the Tories are Whigs when they want places, and the Whigs are Tories when they have got them."

Public Sale.

At 3 o'Clock to-morrow afternoon, will be Sold, on Ramsay's wharf,
15 Hhds. and 30 barrels of first quality Barbadoes Sugar, on a credit, for approved negotiable Notes.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.
October 6.

TO LET,
A THREE-STORY
BRICK HOUSE,
On Prince, between Fairfax and Union Streets, adjoining the Store of William Hodgson. Apply to JOHN HARPER.
October 6. co

WILLIAM HODGSON,
Has received, by the BRUTUS from LONDON,
FALL GOODS,
Well assort'd in packages, which will be sold low for cash or approved paper.
October 6. d

Dancing School.

M. GENERES respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he has removed from Annapolis to Alexandria, and proposes opening a DANCING SCHOOL, early this month. He hopes by his attention to merit a share of public patronage. Terms will be made known on application to him, at Mrs. Griffith's Boarding-house, King-Street.

N. B. Ladies who wish to take private lessons will be attended to.

ROBERT GRAY
WILL be in Philadelphia during the Literary Fair to be held there, on the 18th inst. Those gentlemen who wish to furnish their libraries with such books as are not often on sale in this place, may, by leaving their orders at R. and J. Gray's bookstore, before the 15th inst. have them procured at the Philadelphia selling prices.

October 5. zw
I will Rent my Warehouse
in the town of Alexandria, possession may be immediately had. It is situate on the South side of King street between Washington and St. Asaph-streets, nearly opposite Mr. John Kincaid's store, and has a dry airy cellar under the whole, the greater part of which is floored—there are two good floors above ground, a counting room with a fire place on the lower floor, and in every respect well constructed for a Flour Merchant or a Grocer and will store eighteen hundred barrels; the stand is not exceeded by any in Alexandria for said business. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or in his absence to Philip G. Marsteller, at the Vendue Store.

PHILIP MARSTELLER.

To RENT,
For a term of Years, in one or two Farms,
Near 2000 Acres of
L A N D,

Being that part of the Mount Vernon Tract devised by General Washington to George F. and Charles A. Washington, lying on the south side of the Potowmack, five or six miles below Alexandria. This land is well suited to wheat, being flat river land, extending upwards of three miles on the water, and has several good fisheries on it. The contiguity of this situation to Alexandria, the City and Georgetown, with the convenience of water-courses, will make it desirable to Farmers. There is on it a small Dwelling-House, a commodious brick Barn, and excellent Stables and out-Houses. Any person wishing to rent, will be shown the premises by application to G. Rollings, living thereon, and may know the terms by application to Colonel Denale, at his office in Alexandria, with whom a plat of the land is left, or to the subscriber.

BURWELL BASSETT.
Sept. 28. eo 8th

Queen's Ware, Glals & China.

HUGH SMITH
Has received by the Catherine, from Liverpool, the balance of his FALL GOODS, which with those before on hand makes his Assortment complete.

FOR S A L E,
Sackings by the bale, of the first quality,
Coarse Hats, in small boxes,
Pipes, by the box,
Newcastle Grindstones,
2 Cases white cotton hose,
A few pieces Diaper and Cambric.
Sept. 27. eo 1 w 1 a w 3 w

Wanted to Purchase,
A NEIRO WOMAN COOK, from 18 to 25 years of age. For one who can come well recommended a liberal price, in cash, will be given. Also, two or three Negro Boys, from 10 to 15 years of age, for which cash will likewise be given. Apply to the Printer.

N. B. They are not wanted for the Bacon Men.
October 1. eo 3rd

To be RENTED,
For one Year or a term of Years, and Possession given immediately,

The STOREHOUSE, LOT and KITCHEN where John Cook lately lived, being the best Stand in Town for a Retail Store. For further Particulars enquire of

BERNARD GALLAGHER.
Dumfries, Sept. 29. (30) eo 1st

FOR S A L E,
THE LOT with the HOUSE thereon, at the firth-cafe corner of Cameron and Alfred Streets, late the Property of Thomas Richards. —Also, several vacant LOTS adjoining thereto on Alfred Street, between Cameron and King Streets. The House is pleasantly situated and in good order for the Accommodation of a Family. —If not sold before the 1st of November, it will then be rented.

WILLIAM CRAIK.
Sept. 30. eo 2nd

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are cautioned against trifling with my Wife LYDIA ODEN, who has eloped from me, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, after this date.

THOMAS ODEN.
Loudoun County, Sept. 22. eo 7th

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,
(From Philadelphia)
In PRINCE-STREET, between Fairfax and Water Streets, next door to Dr. Dick's in the house lately occupied by Grove Wright;

Respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria that she intends residing here for a few months, and will be happy in executing any orders in the above branches of business. She regilds and varnishes old frames so as to make them appear like new—and likewise varnishes them with a particular kind of varnish that will bear washing.

She has on hand, A large and elegant assortment of Prints and Looking-Glasses and Girandoles of every description, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

September 3. eo 3rd

A few Barrels and two Hhds. First quality SUGAR for sale by Wm. HARTSHORNE, Who wishes to employ two or three JOURNEYMAN COOPERS. 9th Mo. 27. eo 1st

The Executors of the late Gen. Geo. Washington, offer for sale, the following TRACTS OF LAND, viz.

A tract in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres. The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and George Town to Leesburg and Winchester, nineteen miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town and not more than three from the Great Falls of Potowmack.

One tract containing 2,481 acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Abby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain—part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatton's run passes through this tract and divides several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county, this land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres—this tract, tho' small is extremely valuable. It lies on Potowmack river, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it; two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potowmack) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense, than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond river—this land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is very level and lies near the river Potowmack.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres—This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Ketton and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres—This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory.

Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky. On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres; ditto adjoining 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

Lots in the City of Washington.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are on each an elegant three story brick house.

Our other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince Streets, three or four of which are let on ground-rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot in Town of half an acre, adjoining Doctor McKay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

Bath, or Warm Springs.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON, Culpepper county.

GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, Jefferson, do.

WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, Westmore-

land, do.

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Mount Washingt-

ton, Fairfax, do.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON, M. Vernon, do.

LAWRENCE LEWIS, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. 2nd

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